Ar Chiefan is the request of the New Part Chiefan is the request of the New Parter Carat Commissioners, after baving chief the route of the Morries Canal, fured them with the following communi-(After a few praliminary observations, Mr

After a few prhiminary observations, Mr. Clinton proceeds —]

"In company with the Chief Engineer of New York, and the Senior Commissioner and Engineer of New Jersey. I have visited and reviewed the wholeroute of the projected canal: And I shall now communicate to your respectable board my visus on this interesting subject, which shall, for the sake of perspeculty, be condensed under four distinct heads.

I. The physical practite builty of the canal.

L. The physical practicability of the canal.

2. The Financial tracticability.

3. The inducements to the measure.

4. The Organ or agent of is accomplishment.

Mad 1st. As to Physical Practicability. Whenever water can be obtained in sufficient, quantity on the summit ievel of a canal, there is no invincible physical impediment to its execution. Give an Engineer plenty of water, and he can make any canal, it then becomes a question of expense not of feasibility. In the present case, there is at feast three times as much water on the summit level as will be requisite.—Hopatkung Lake itself, furnishes a super abundance, and if necessary a lake of considerable dimensions, called Green Pond, can be introduced as an auxiliary. This whole region is uncommonly well watered, whole region is uncommonly wall watered and without any interference with hydrau and without any interference with hydrau-lic establishments, supplies can be obtained along the whole course of the canal. The great height of the summit level may be considered an objection against the under-taking, but altitude is like distance, it cre-ties no insurmountable obtains. ates no insurmountable obstacle. It only augments the expense. Through the in augments the expense. Inrough the in strumentality of locks this elevation may be surmounted; but from considerations of economy, and with a view to the rapid pas-sage of boats, it has been proposed to substitute inclined planes to a certain extentand this measure cannot fail of success.— To remove, however, all doubts with res

pect to its efficacy, preliminary experiments can be instituted.

On questions of this nature, we must re-ly on the counsels of experience and scimr. Beach, the Engineer of New Jersey, has been employed as an Engineer on the rie canal, and he is intelligent, experienc

rie canal, and there is no man in this coun try whose opinion is entitled to more respect. In conducting that great work to its present prosperous condition, his agency has been of primary importance, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in all points relative to the construction of canals, I would place implicit confidence in his I have read the official reports of these gentlemen, which are decidedly friendly on the object, and which meet my approbation; and when we combine with this aspect of the subject, the corroborating opinions of Gen Swit, formerly the Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the United States, of Gen Bernard, and Col. Totten, eminent members of that institution, and of Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, gentlemen distinguished for profound science, for accurate judgment, and for extensive information, there can be no room for doubt. The practicability of the work as certain as any future event can possi bly be, whose accomplishment is not ye

Secondly. As to financial practicability, Without pretending to a minute acquaintance with the financial resources of New Jersey, I am fully of opinion that this measure may be carried into effect, without im posing any burdens on the people, and without encountering any serious difficulties.

The canal will be seventy five miles long. It is to be in general, thirty two feet wide at the top, sixteen at the bottom, and four feet deep. The whole expense will not much exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, and it can be accomplished, with ease, in three

This money can be borrowed on the cre. dit of the state, at six per cent. The annual interest on the whole sum, will be bu 48,000 dollars. For the first year, 200,000 dollars will be required and or each of the two femaining years, \$300,000. There will then be essential, in order to pay the first year's interest,
For the interest of that and the

second year,
For the interest on the whole

48,000

After providing for the payment of this sum, the income of the canal will be fully adequate to defray the interest accoung, and to extinguish with rapidity, the principal.

On looking with an eye of scrutiny to the revenue which will ari-e, in time, from this navigable communication, it is not ex-travagant to state it at two hundred and fif ty thousand dollars annually; but making allowance for the repairs which will be from time to time required, and for the expenses of superintendence and collection, I do not scruple to set down the nett annual to the contract of the contr al income at 150,000 dollars. This will not only pay the interest, but in a few years the whole debt.

whole debt.

I should suppose that it would require no great financial skill to devise the ways and means of paying 90,000 dollars in three years, without resorting to taxation. The avails of lotteries and banks inight constitute important items, and auxiliary expedients may be successfully adopted.

Thirdly. The inducements to the measure. On this point there can be no diversity of opinion. There is every motive for a dopting the project which ought to operate on an enlightened legislator and a devoted friend of his country.

I. It will make New Jersey the greatest manufacturing country in America. The

manufacturing country in America. The mountains near the route of the canal are mountains near the rosts of the canal are inexhaustible masses of validable iron ore in all its forms and varieties. There are be sides prolific stores of Copper, Zinc, Maganese, Copperas, Plumbago, Berpentine, Marble and Lime. All these willbebrought dato active and abundant operation by this

canal.
The agency of fire, is essential to very extensive manufacturing operations, and water power is a most eligible auxiliary, water power is a most eligible auxiliary.—
in the latter respect this part of New-Jersey is anxivalled. But her forests are rapid;
by wasting away, and many of her front
morks are already prostrated for the want
of feel. The anthractic, or glange coal ofl'amay rania (which perhaps contains more

of the matter of ignition than any other substance.) can be obtained by the case to any extent, and is the most economical manace. New Jercey will be thus embled to manufacture iron to such quantities, as to supersort the necessity of foreign importation, and upwards of three millions of dollars annually will thereby be saved to the United States. In our your through New Jercey, we saw foreign from worked by foreign coal, and as if this sight were not unfaciently humiliating, we tould see at the fame time mountains replemished with the trachest ore, and a day's journey would have brought us to the incahaustible Coal Mides of Pennylvania.

There are many flourabing institutions

There are many flourishing institutions at Paterson and other picces, where cotton, flax, woof and hemp are manufactured into useful labrics. As there establishments become more extended, the power of steam will be demanded. Coal will therefore be indispensable, and it is now much wanted, as well as iron and steel, for the purpose of making and repairing the machinery of those important establishments. . 2. It will essentially ameliorate the agri-

culture of the country, by supplying the farmer with lime, gypsum and other valuable manures, by facilitating and cheapening the transportation of his commodities, by furnishing him at reduced prices with ne cessaries and accommodations, and by establishing a market at every manufactory and opening a passage by wa er, to the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York, and to Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth town, Amboy, Brunswick, Easton. Prenton and the villages lower down on the Delaware.— The mountain lands which are now excluthe mountain lands which are now each sively appropriated for providing suel for the iron manufacturies, can then be applied to agricultural purposes, and the population of the state will be greatly augmented.

3. The population and opulence of the state will not only be greatly increased from these causes, but from the natural and ne

these causes, but from the natural and ne cessary operation of a most extensive and prosperous inland trade, which is the invariable offspring of the flourishing state of productive industry and easy communication. The whole line of the canal will exhibit manufacturing establishments and rising villages, hoats crowded with the productions of nature and the fabrics of art, and the enterprising efforts of man improve and the enterprising elforts of man improv-ing the bounties of heaven. To adopt the sublime language of holy writ, othe wilderness and the solitary place will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blos-som as the rose "

4. The revenue arising from the canal will forever supersede the necessity of tax to other internal improvements, to the dif fusion of the lights of science; and to the dispensation of the blessings of education. In Great Britain, it has been remarked that a canal is always lucrative, where there are coal mines in its vicinity. The demands of the city of New York, and the other cities and villages on the Hadson, the consumption of various parts of New-England, and the manufactories of New Jersey, for this indispensable article, will forever increase, and forever secure a great revenue from th canal. Add to this, the fossils and the me tals beforementioned, the products of the forest and the field, and the fabrics of art, and there is no question but that this canal will enrich New Jersey in her finances, as

well as in other respects.

5. Reputation is as important to states and communities, as to the individuals who compose them. A measure of this character would encircle the state with honour and erect a monument of renown as lasting as time. It would excite into activity the energies of her sons, and present to all her population an object of patriotic exultation, and to her sister states a model for patriotic And when the triumphs of ainimitation. And when the triumphs of am-bition, the pageantry of power, and even the splendour of scientific glory are lost in the abyss of time, the magnanmity and pub-lic spirit which effected this great work, will be cherished in the grateful hearts of all future generations

Fourthly, The organ or agent of accomplishment This canal may be made, 1st, by an individual; 2d, by an incorporated company; or, 3d, by the state. As the first will not be attempted, nor ought it to be permitted, and as the second is very excep-tionable, and perhaps not feasible, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the work ought to be achieved by the state ex

In Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, improvements of this kind have been, I believe, always undertaken and accomplished by the governments. In Great Britain, the superabundance of private ca pital has enabled companies to effect, what in other countries has been the exclusive work of the constituted authorities; but even some cases have occurred in that kingdom when it became necessary for the government to extend its manificence, in or same state of things prevails in this country same state of things prevails in this country
as in Europe generally, with respect to
great surplus capital which either does not
exist, or is already employed, or can, as it
is supposed, be more luratively invested
All the canals that have been attempted in
the United States, through the intervention
of incorporations, have failed, I believe, and principally for the want of funds, except the Middlesex canal, which although a me-ritorious, is comparatively a secondary work. And if New Jersey does attempt this expedient, either the stock will not be filled expedient, either the stock will not be filled up or not paid for, and the consequence will be a failure greatly to be deprecated. But this is not the only objection. The compa-ny will consult its own interests, not the prospecity of the state. The route of the canal will be designated, not with a view to canal will be designated, not the accommodation of the great manufacturing institutions, but with a view to a cheap facile and rapid construction: the tolls may be burthensome, and the superis-tendance may be vexatious. The cardinal interests of the state may be subordinate to interests of the state may be subordinate to the cupidity of a private association. The capital, if it comes at all, will proceed from abroad, and New-Jersey, that has from the war of the revolution to the present period evinced a high sense of character and an honourable spirit of independence, will be bound hand and foot by the shackles of a

nonetesident company.
I have thus, gentlemen, at your request, with entire respect, and without the least reserve, given you my views of the contem-plated canal; and I feel persuaded that this communication will, be considered in its true light not as the obtrusty e interference of a stranger, but as the candid opinions of a sincere friend to the best interests of New

Jersey. I have the honour to be, With perfect respect, Your most obedient bervant.
DE WITT CLINTON. New York, Oct. 24, 1823,"

GROWTH OF UTICA.

In 1820 the complation of this place was 2972; it is now 5017. There are serea houses for public worship; one academy and court, house, two banks, one free school, and filteen other schools, two derks' offices, one for suprema court and one for common pleas, three fire engines and houses, one museum, and one flying Market, or a market house on wheels.

There are 725 buildings of every description, 102 of which are built of brick or stone; 97 buildings bare been erected the year platt. year past. ERIE CANAL.

The last week's account of the navigation on the canal, shows the greatest amount of business ever done apon it in the same

time.

The Oyster and Clam is a new, but ve. ry profitable trade. No article brought from the seaboard, finds a more ready sale. It will be seen that 23 tons have arrived to the ready sale. during the last seven days. In order that during the last seven days. In order that
the country may not be outdone by the city in acts of politeness, and to shew that
they are not unmindful of her kindness
and attention, in supplying such delicacies
as above named, they have sent to the
New York market in the same week 3500
lbs. fresh salmon, well packed in ice.
From the best source of information, I
am warranted in saving should the nazigi-

am warranted in saying should the navigation continue open as late as it did last season, (3d December,) the receipt of toll including the northern canal, will not, in all probability, be less than 125,000 dollars;—twenty five thousand above what it has been estimated at by the commissioners.—
In the night of the 16th inst. ice formed in the canal about half an inch thick. At nine o'clock that evening the thermometer mine o'clock that evening the the morning of the 17th, it stood at 18th deg. this morning; (the 18th) it was at 16 deg. The mean temperature for the first fifteen days of this month has been 6 deg. below what it was during the same time last year. Notwithstanding this fact is against the navigation trenting in the navigation that the same time that year. tion continuing open as late as last year, there is one circumstance which almost a-mounts to an insurance of the canal being kept open up to the first of December, a least. There are so many loaded boats, now scattered the whole distance from Rochester to Albany; that they will keep the ice broken, though it should form every night to a considerable thickness:

MESSRS CRAWFORD AND ADAMS It is amusing to observe with what perti-pacity many of the friends both of Mr Grawing and the Adding ten that their e Candidate was ever a federalist

The truth undoubtedly is, that in 1795, (the most obnoxious period to the Democratic party, of the administration of John Adams,) Mr. Crawford was a Federalist, and signed as such, a congratulatory address to the President. It is notorious, also, that unti 1807, long after the downfall of the federal party in the Union, Mr. Adams was a dis reinguished Federalist, and as such, was ap-pointed by the Legislature of Massachu-setts to the Senate of the U States

It would be much better for the friends of both, to admit the fact, at once It sure ly can reflect no dishonour on either of these gentlemen that they once were Fede ralists. The illustrious Washington was a Federalist, and many of the most distinguish ed patriots that our country ever produced, were also Federalists. The point of the en-quiry ought to be,—not whether these gen-tlemen were Federalists, which it is folly to deny -but whether there was any moral obliquity in the abandonment of their prin ciples?-by promised elevation? or by the honest conviction of their understandings The great parties which once divided the Union are now, in a National view, unknown; and it matters not, to which of them a candidate may have belonged, provided his course has been honourable, and honest.

N. Haven Herald.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA The inauguration of George M Troupesq. as Governor of the state of Georgia took place at Milledgeville on Friday week On entering upon his official duties, he thus addressed the legislature. "I come into of fice without any pledges. I shall see that the public functionaries execute their duties faithfully; that the laws are properly admir and shall meet with, all the aid which may be in my power. Let all strife cease, an let our motto be God and our country.

MEMORIAL.

The banking and insurance offices and the principal merchants of Charleston have again united in petitioning Congress for a repeal of that section in the charter of the Bank of the United States, by which the bills of the bank, without reference to the place where issued, are made every where receivable in all payments to the govern-Their memorial says-

"This section, under a delusive intend ment, that the Bank of the United States should perform the office of equalizing ex change throughout the United States, has done more to defange the currency of the country than any otner cause which is connected with its financial relations. It is indeed susceptible of demonstration that exchange has been in fact more fluctuating and unequal between the different sections and unequal between the different sections of the Union, in consequence of its operation, and that in combination with this evil the section in question has tended to produce a deficient and steadily decreasing circulating medium at least in the southern and western portions of the United States"

"Whether the Bank of the United States will make a greater or less profit by the repeal, is not within the legitimate range of this inquiry, or the motives which ought to dictate it, as such a consideration would be insignificant and worthless in comparison with the advantages of the country of a circulating medium, abundantly ample for its wants, and sufficiently sounds for its credit. This section once repealed, the dif-ferent Branches of the Bank of the United States would co-operate in producing this prosperous state of things by a free and unembarrassed issue of their notes, which would gradually result in establishing ami ty and concord between them, and the different state and local banks in their neigh-bourhood, by which the country would its exempt from the shifftion of many exam-ples of the violation, of the faith of contracts, rendered more deplorable by the acrimony of those mostliftes it necessarily

begeis." On the 20th ult. the river Saco, in Maine, was passable on the ice.

garpiant Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1825.

In preceding columns we insert a letter from the Hon. De Witt Cliaton to the com missioners appointed by the state of New Jersey to survey a route through that state for the Morris Canal. Though Ma ryland has no immediate interest in this measure, we could not help concluding, that any remarks on the subject from the pen of so distinguished a patron of canals as that gentleman, would be read with satofaction by many persons in this section of our country, where the plan of internal improvement has lately attracted that seri ous attention which its vast importance me

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Senate of Dir. Johnson, a member of the Senate of this state, from Baltimore, yesterday asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to change the mode of ejecting the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The following named members were appointed a committee to draught and report the bill—Messra, Johnson, Miller and Claude. Messrs. Johnson, Miller and Claude.

It is rumoured that this bill will propose to elect those officers by a general ticket.

"To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Six,
I observed in your last paper, a notice extracted from the National Intelligencer, stating that Mr ALEXANDER KEZCH, has announced that he is willing to serve as an Elector of President for the esecond election district of Maryland at the approaching election" Now, Sir, I have no doubt there are many who do not exactly know what counties are comprehended no doubt there are many who do not exact,
ly know what counties are comprehended
in this district; for my own part, I candid
ly confess I do not; and not having a copy
of our election laws to refer to, have no
means of informing myself. Yet, like many others, who participate in the growing in-terest which is fell concerning every thing connected with the presidential election, I should be glad to be made acquainted with the several districts into which the state is divided for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President. you, Sir, therefore, be so kind as to insert in your next number a brief notice of these districts? By doing thus, you will oblige more than

A. A County, Dec 1."

In compliance with the request contained in the cover, we cheerfully furnish our correspondent with the following account of the nine election districts into which this state is laid off for the choice of the eleven electors to which she is entitled. First District.

Saint-Mary's, Charles, and the fifth elec-tion district of Prince-George's county. Second District.

The residue of Prince George's county, Calvert, and third and fourth election dis tricts in Montgomery county Third District

The remainder of Montgomery county, Anne Arundel county, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

Fourth District . Frederick, Washington, and Allegany

Fifth District. Baltimore county. Sixth District.
Harford and Cecil counties.

Seventh District.
Kent and Queen-Anne's counties. Eighth District.
Talbot, Caroline, and the first election district of Dorchester county.

Ninth District. The remainder of Dorchester county, &

Somerset and Worcester counties. . The third and fourth districts are each entitled to two electors, each of the others

to one only. COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1823.

Benjamin G. Sides, use of Levi Chambers, vs.
Thomas Hillearv. Appeal from Montgomery County Court.

[Argued by Ridout for the appellant, and Key for the appellee.] The opinion of the court was delivered

BUCHANAN, J. If the plaintiff at the time of taking the promissory note in which the suit is founded, knew that the mill stones, which formed the consideration of the note were defective, and traudulently concealed that detect from the defendant, the consider ration wholly falled, and no suit could be sustained on the note: Whether the plain tiff had or not a knowledge of the defect al leged, and concealed that knowledge from the defendant, was a question for the jury on the evidence, and the court could not properly have instructed them, as prayed, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

> Thomas Snowden's Ex'or et. al. Frederick Dorsey, et. al.

Appeal from the Court of Chancery. [Argued by Dorsey, Attorney General, for the appellers, and Shaw and Mugruder for the appellants.]

The opinion of the court was delivered

BUCHANAN. J. It is the opinion of the court, that an appeal will not lie from a mere interlocutory order by which nothing is finally settled between the parties, and as such we consider the order for an account in this case, which in the language of the chancellor, was only preparatory to a final decree, and was liable to be reviewed by him at pleasure. It settles nothing in con-troversy between the litigating parties, but after an account taken, the chancellor, without a bill of review, might on further proof, or on more mature 'consideration, have rejected the account and distributed the cum plainatis bill; if the proceedings had not been arrested by the appeal; and if upon this appeal, we were to undertake to inquire into the corrections of the order for an ac appeal, we were to undertake to inquire in to the correstness of the order for an ac count, we should be obliged to go into an examination of the whole merits of the case, and in rejecting or shiming the order, to decide upon that on which the chancellor has made no decree, and which the chancellor has made no decree, and which the chancellor has made no decree, and which the count of the order of them of a monstrous size, adjudication in the court of chahcery. On the signestion that it was the practice of waging. N. H. Register.

this court to entertain appears from order of this description, we have examined the first and the court in which can find no such case as their, more in which comething more was not decreed, and some question of right settled between the article, except the case of Herry and Johnson which is said to be similar to this, but that can passed sub micretia, and caunot be called in to precedent; It is easy to perceive that suppears, from orders of this description might be productive of great inconvenience and versatious delays, which should not be in carred without necessity; and there can be no such necessity where nothing is done conclusive upon the chancellor, but done conclusive upon the chancellor, but the order remains open subject to his final disposition, and may be resemded ou motion. The appeal is therefore Dismissan,

William Cooke,

Ahraham Curtis, et al. lessee. Appeal from Baltimore County Court,

[Argues by Johnson for the appellant,
No counse appellant,

No counser appeared for the appellers. The opinion of the court delivered by Buchanan, J. We can perceive no good reason why the evidence offered and rejected, should not have been received in rejected, should not have been received in corroboration of what was sworn to in the deposition of Doctor Kingmore, a suffici-ent foundation for that corroborating testimony being laid by the plaintiff in offering mony being laid by the plaintiff in offering evidence that Kingmiore was not present at the birth of any of Mrs. Cooke's children, which was substantially to impeach his credibility—And where the credibility of a witness is attacked by the opposite par ty, his prior declarations may be given in evidence to show his consistency. We think therefore that the court below erred in not suffering the evidence offered in this case in support of the testimony of Kingsmore, as contained in the deposition to go to

the jury.
JUDGMENT REVERSED AND PROCE-

COURT OF APPLALS, (E. S.) June
Term, 1823.
Whittington vs. The Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester.
Appeal from Worcester county court,
The opinion of the court was delivered by

Donsey, J. This court concur with the ourt below in the opinions expressed by them, in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7, 8th, 1th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 15th, 16th bills of exceptions; but they differ from the court below, in permitting the protest set out in the third bill of exceptions to go to the Jury. We hold it to be clear, that the protest of a promissory note is not evidence of the first of the first of the manner of the first of the first of the manner of the first of the fi ceive that the protest was produced for any other purpose than proving a demand on the drawer. If the notary public had been dead, and this fact appeared by the record, the case would have been governed by diffe-rent considerations. We are of opinion, that the judgment of the court below must be

JUDGHENT REVERSED, AND PROCE-DENDO AWARDED.

SPAIN.

"As to the ultimate issue of affairs in Spain," says the editor of the London Courier, "we profess not to see our way clearly. The French cannot afford to continue, for any considerable time, the enormous expense of maintaining an army in an exhausted country. From the Indies, Spain has long since ceased to receive a farthing. She must look exclusively to her own resources for subsistence.—Spain is blotted out of the map of Europe for a century at least France too, is not the richer for the part she has taken in the con-

EXTRACT
From the Introductory Lecture of Sir
Astley Cooper at the Anatomical Theatre, St. Thomas' Hospital, Oct. L.
"A few years ago, one of the dressers in
this Hospital wished very much to perform this Hospital wished very much to perform an operation; and he turned his attention to the surgery boy, who had a bad leg, and said to him one day, "Abraham, I should like to cut off your leg." "Indeed!" said Abraham, "I should not like it." "Oh," said the dresser, "it will never be of any use to you, in its present state, and therefore you had better be without; it. I will take a lodging for you; I will give you some money, and you shall be well attended." The boy's scruples were overcome; he took The boy's scruples were overcome; he tool The boy's scruples were overcome; he took the money, went to the lodging; all was fixed, and the operator began; but finding a great discharge of blood, he cried out to his assistant, "Screw the tournique tighter"—He obeyed; but in doing so the screw broke, and at this unforeseen accident, the dressee lost all owners of minds he immediate the immediate of the screw has a screw broke. ed about the room, then ran to the suffer-, and endeavoured to stop the effusion of pr, and endeavoured to stop the enusion of blood, by compressing the stound with his hand, but in vain; his sleeve became filled with blood, and poor Abraham would have died in a very short time, had not a pupil accidentally called, who had the presence of mind to apply the key of the door to the femoral actery and by compressing it, stopped the bleeding, and thus gained time for the application of another tourniques. I bring forward these examples to im-

press upon your minds the imperative no-cessity that exists for making yourselves well acquainted with anatomical science.

THE MAIL ROBBERS. Aminhisor and Ward, were yesterday hrought before the Circuit Court, and seatenced to ten years imprisonment each. [Balt. Am. of Tuesday.

From the Boston Palladium.

RESUSCITATION.

In England, in October, a young woman apparently ded after a long decline. She was laid out, and on the 4th day was removed to a coffin for interment, when signs of life were discovered, and in a few bours she was the converse. Something similar was able to converse. Something similar occurred in Boston, some years since, is the case of a Sir. Cutter.

-GREAT SLANG HTER.

In the north part of the town of Millerd, a few days ago, a part) of men under the command of Capt. Bristot, attacked a des of enskes, and after a sangulary ment, 370 black, snakes were killed, some ment, 370 black, snakes were killed, some way of the control of the contr of them of a monstrous, state. When our paper went to press, seconds from the field of battle stated that the war was still.

The Ohio Republican, printed in ville, of November 22d, publishes to lowing stricle respecting the report near of this gentlemen, which will be with gratification by his numerous fait has been stated in several pay the authority of a letter from Cinethat Mr Clay is seriously indispose will merely state in answer to this, that he arrived in this place one last, on his way to the city of Wahl to attend to his duties as a represent Congress. The

SANDWICH ISLANDS.
The London Missionary Chroni
October, contains some interesting
onary Letters from the Sandwich I
and Caketta—the former writtenin
last, by a Mr Ellis, who, with his
is attached to the Sandwich Mission secounts firmished by Mr. Ellis, (d. Oshu,) coincide with those that hav received here, viz: that the great was Christian civilization is making ravances among the natives of those Sabhath day is kept as a holyday Sannain day is kept as a noisday the Chiefs and many of the people, a great degree, abstain from their barter, and other worldly occupat Every Saturday night; Mr. Pitt King's first counsellor, named by King, after Mr. Pitt, the late Briti niter, hards the king's green and nister,) sends the king's crier round claim throughout every part of the that the morrow is the sacred day, the must not plant their gardens, build make canoes, beat cloth, sell sanda roake cances, beat cloth, self sanda shoot birds, or follow any of their or play, but go to the place of wors hear the word of God! The Miss have very good congregations on the bath days, and also on Wednesdaings; frequently about 1000 attend, not more than 500 can be accommon the work of teaching the second The work of teaching goes on finel they already have some native tead The king, with his mother and fam nections, are learning to read and The village in the vicinity of whi Ellis 18c. Mr. F. was first an Mission, a containing prohably betward six thousand inhabitants, best and six thousand inhabitants, best and six thousand inhabitants. reigners, of which at times, there iderable numbers.

FORT ATKINSON Recent accounts from Fort Atkins that the troops there, since their returned the expedition against the Aurikar been visited by sickness "he last however any that they were become great measure recovered, except D

CONCORD, (N. H.) No.
Merrimack river was closed wit that persons were able to pass it on last: a great quantity of goods on the through the river and canals was? Frost appeared this season nearly on earlier than usual.

INTERESTING

INTI RESTING
To the Proprietors of Steam Pack
Sir Humphrey Davy has, within
month, discovered that the applicat
certain gas, fitteen times heavier t
atmosphere, to the mechanism of
engine, will produce a power fully
that which now results from the app
of steam. The great obstacle which
in the way of the general and imme
troduction into use of this gas is the
ty of confining it. The task of c
ting convenient vessels; sufficiently
for that purpose. Sir Humphrey or that purpose, Sir Humphrey p as a problem, the solution be attended with inestimable benefi

ICELAND. From the Danish Official Gaz The population of Iceland on th nuary 1822, amounted to 48,386. year 1822 were born 369 males, an

males_total 1724 Died in that y males and 423 females_total 841; surplus of 855, and making the po of feeland on the 1st January 1823. Of the deaths, nearly one half w dren under 10 years of age—9 rea age of 90-5; more than 80-77 m 70-60 more than 60.

Wilmington, (Del.) No We understand that Mr Jonas lamb, a citizen of our Borough, in invented an improvement in Cana which, in the opinion of scientific which, in the opinion of serential considered an important discovery improvement, as explained to us, lock, to consist of six or eight consist arranged one above the other, it (when the boat is descending) the to pass successively, as the doors a ed, and then confined, until the lowered to a level with the water lock below, into which she is despass. In ascending, the the back gat been closed, the water confined it cylinders, is again to be let into t and the doors closed; by which the

and the doors closed; by which the again raised to within a few inche auriace of the mater in the lock abo abruace of the water in the lock aloo acquently requiring but a trifling of water from this lock to carry hert In this manner; boats may pass and with a quantity of water not over o what is used in the present cons of locks. This improvement mu is liable to exist from a dry season

Prom the Staunton Farmer HOW TO CULTIVATE MIL GRASS.

Prepare your ground as fine as sow half a bushel of seed to the ach harrow it on lightly. If your objective the seed, let it stand until becomes yellow; the stem and bla nevertheless remain almost perfect If it is designed for bay, cut it were the seed has formed, but before the horrow wellow. To first coming it. seed has formed, but before the h turned yellow. On first coming up, resembles young crab grass, and it what tedious in taking a good start, er, three weeks; but alterwards the fagury rapid. Time of sowing, fi 19th of April to the 10th of May, good will it will produce from tw thirty bushels alseed, and from on half to tur sons of accellent hay, g Two grope of Millet Grass may b